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5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.
The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a fading flower.
The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*
Narcissus' change, to the vain virgin throws
Who trusts to beauty, trusts the fading rose. *Gay's Pan.*
To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.
This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, withered;
And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shakespeare.*
His palms, though under weights they did not stand,
Still thriv'd; no Winter could his laurels fade. *Dryden.*
Reckless anxiety, forlorn despair,
And all the faded family of care. *Garth's Dispers.*
To FADGE. *v. n.* [*geezan*, Saxon; *fugen*, German.]
1. To fuit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.
How will this fadge? my master loves her dearly,
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;
And the, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*
2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.
When they thriv'd they never fadg'd,
But only by the cars engag'd;
Like dogs that snarl about a bone,
And play together when they've none. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
3. To succeed; to hit.
The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not fadge,
away goes he presently. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.
FADGES. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Excrements; but often used to express the ingredients and settlings after distillation and infusion. *Quincy.*
To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatige*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.
Creighton witheld his force 'till the Italian begun to fag,
and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzie's Lives.*
FAGE'ND. *n. f.* [*from fag and end*.]
1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.
2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.
In the world's fage'nd
A nation lies. *Fanshawe.*
When they are the worst of their way, and fixt in the
legend of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those
who go before them. *Cellier of Ervy.*
FAGOT. *n. f.* [*fagot*, Welsh and Armorick; *fagot*, French.]
1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.
About the pile of *fagots*, flicks and hay,
The bellows raised the newly kindled flame. *Fairfax*, b. ii.
Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake. *Shakespeare*, Henry VI.
Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons,
according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or
not. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.
The black prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as
the generals of our times do it with falchins. *Addison*, *Speculator*.
3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really
existing.
To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*] To tie up; to bundle
together.
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*
To FA'LL. *v. n.* [*faller*, French; *faen*, Welsh. *Pezron*.]
1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short;
not to be equal to demand or use.
The waters *fall* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and
drieth up. *Job* xiv. 11.
Where the credit and money *fall*, barter alone must
do. *Locke.*
2. To be extinct; to cease to be produced.
Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fall*
from among the children of men. *Pf.* xii. 1.
Let there not *fall* from the house of Joab one that hath an
issue. *2 Sa.* iii. 29.
3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.
For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,
Among the heavens th' immortal fact display'd,
Left the remembrance of his grief should *fall*. *Addison.*
4. To die; to lose life.
Had the king in his last sickness *fall'd*,
Their heads should have gone off. *Shakespeare*, Henry VIII.
Both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall
fall down, and they all shall *fall* together. *If.* xxxi. 3.
5. To sink; to be torn down; to languish through resistance.
Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fall*
before me. *If.* vii. 16.

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6. To decay; to decline; to languish.
Mine eyes *fail*. *Pf.* cxix. 82.
I perceive
Thy mortal fight to *fail*: objects divine
Must needs impair and weary human sense. *Mila. Par. Lof.*
7. To miss; not to produce its effect.
Consider of deformity not as a sign which is deceivable,
but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon's Essays.*
This jest was first of th' other house's making,
And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking. *Dryden.*
A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we
meet with in the sciences, seldom *fails* to carry us through
them. *Locke.*
He does not remember whether every grain came up or
not; but he thinks that very few *fail'd*. *Mortimer's Husband.*
8. To miss; not to succeed in a design.
I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*
Of the right casket, never in my life
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
In difficulties of state, the true reason of *failings* proceeds
from failings in the administration. *L'Estrange.*
Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philoso-
pher's stone, have *failed* in their design. *Addison's Guardian.*
9. To be deficient in duty.
Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as
you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon and acceptance of him.
Wake's Preparation for Death.
To FAIL. *v. a.*
1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply.
The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when for-
tune *fails* them. *Sidney*, b. ii.
So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blent;
But little may such guile thee now avail.
If wanted force and fortune do not much me *fail*. *Fai. Qu.*
There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars,
mens hearts *failling* them for fear. *Lu.* xxi. 26.
Her heart *faill'd* her, and she would fain have compounded
for her life. *L'Estrange.*
He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at
time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any
provision beforehand. *Locke.*
2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.
Since nature *faill* us in no needful thing,
Why want I means my inward self to see? *Davies.*
3. To omit; not to perform.
The inventive god who never *faill* his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*
4. To be wanting to.
There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. *1 Kings* ii. 4.
FAIL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Misfortune; mis; unsuccessfulness.
2. Omission; non-performance.
Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the *fail*
Of any point in't shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongu'd wife. *Shakespeare.*
He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Ca-
naanites. *Job* iii. 10.
3. Deficiency; want.
4. Death; extinction.
How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our *fail*? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
FA'ILING. *n. f.* [*from fail*] Deficiency; imperfection; faults
not atrocious; lapse.
Besides what *failings* may be in the matter, even in the
expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Digby.*
To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert;
The clearest head, and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*
Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many
conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and
many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*
FA'ILURE. *n. f.* [*from fail*.]
1. Deficiency; cessation.
There must have been an universal *failure* and want of
springs and rivers all the Summer season. *Woodward's N. Hist.*
2. Omission; non-performance; slip.
He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his
remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his cloaths, and
not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be
surprised with a fit; he owed his death to a mere accident, to
a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South's Sermons.*
3. A lapse; a slight fault.
FA'LN. *adj.* [*faegn*, Saxon.]
1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in Scot-
land in this sense.
And in her hand she held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed *faen*. *Fairy Queen.*
My lips will be *faen* when I sing unto thee, and so will my
soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psalms* lxxi.
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to
have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in
some ambiguous expressions; as, *I was faen to do this*, would
equally

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- equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was un-
derstood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear*
of worse. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early
lost.]
Every weight to shroud it did constrain,
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *faen*.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 1. Stan. 6.
Whoever will hear, he shall find God; whoever will
study to know, shall be also *faen* to believe. *Hooker*, b. v.
I was *faen* to forswear it; they would else have married me
to the rotten medlar. *Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*.
When Hildebrand had accused Henry IV. there were none
so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *faen* to
humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh's Essays.*
The learned Castilio was *faen* to make trenchers at Balle,
to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*
FA'LN. *adv.* [*from the adjective*.] Gladly; very desirously; ac-
cording to earnest wishes.
Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre
of barren ground: I would *faen* die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*
Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame
I long have stifled, and would *faen* conceal. *Addison's Cato.*
Faen would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And show th' immortal labours in my verse. *Addison.*
The plebeians would *faen* have a law enacted to lay all mens
rights and privileges upon the same level. *Swift.*
To FA'LN. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To wish; to desire fondly.
Fairer than fairest, in his *failling* eye,
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser on Love.*
To FA'LN. *v. n.* [*faen*, French.]
1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.
Those figures in the gilded clouds, while we gaze upon
them, *faen* before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*
2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and sense-
less.
Their young children were out of heart, and their women
and young men *faen'd* for thirst, and fell down in the streets.
Judith vii. 22.
We are ready to *faen* with fasting. *1 Mac.* iii. 17.
Upon hearing the honour intended her, she *faen'd* away,
and fell down as dead. *Guardian*, N^o. 167.
3. To grow feeble.
They will stand in their order, and never *faen* in their
watches. *Ecclesi.* xliii. 10.
The imagination cannot be always alike constant and strong,
and if the success follow not speedily it will *faen* and lose
strength. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 953.
4. To sink into dejection.
Left they *faen*
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 108.
To FA'LN. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. A
word little in use.
It *faen* me
To think what follows. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
FA'LN. *adj.* [*faen*, French.]
1. Languid; weak; feeble.
In the more intemperate climates the spirits, either exhaled
by heat or compressed by cold, are rendered *faen* and slug-
gish. *Temple.*
2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.
The blue compared with these is a *faen* and dark colour,
and the indigo and violet are much darker and *faen*er. *Neut.*
The length of the image I measured from the *faen*est and
utmost red at one end, to the *faen*est and utmost blue at the
other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton's Opt.*
From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loose floating, fell the *faen*er lawn. *Thomson.*
3. Not loud; not piercing.
The pump after this being employed from time to time,
the sound grew *faen*er and *faen*er. *Boyle.*
4. Feeble of body.
Two neighbouring shepherds, *faen* with thirst, stood at
the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*
5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.
Faen heart never won fair lady. *Proverb in Camden's Rem.*
Our *faen* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden.*
6. Dejected; depressed.
Consider him that endureth such contradiction against him-
self, left ye be wearied and *faen* in your minds. *Hebr.* xii. 3.
7. Not vigorous; not active.
The defects which hindered the conquest, were the *faen*
prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil go-
vernment. *Davies on Ireland.*
FA'LNHEARTED. *adj.* [*faen* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timo-
rous; dejected; easily depressed.
Fear not, neither be *faenhearted* for the two tails of these
smoking firebrands.
They should resolve the next day as victorious conquerors
to take the city, or else there as *faenhearted* cowards to end
their days. *Knales's History of the Turks.*

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- Now the late *faenhearted* rout,
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horror of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear;
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to stand it out. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 3.
Villain, stand off! bafe, groveling, worthless wretches;
Mongrils in faction; poor *faenhearted* traitors. *Addison*, *Cato*.
FA'LNHEARTEDLY. *adv.* [*from faenhearted*.] Timorously;
in a cowardly manner.
FA'LNHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from faenhearted*.] Cowardice;
timoroufness; want of courage.
FA'LNING. *n. f.* [*from faen*.] Deliquium; temporary loss
of animal motion.
These *faenings* her physicians suspect to proceed from con-
fusions. *Wise's Surgery.*
FA'LNISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from faen*.] Weakness in a slight
degree; incipient debility.
A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres;
whence proceeds the sensation of *faenishness* and debility in a
hot day. *Arbutnot on Air.*
FA'LNING. *adj.* [*from faen*.] Timorous; feeble-minded.
A burlesque or low word.
There's no having patience, thou art such a *faenling* filly
creature. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
FA'LNLY. *adv.* [*from faen*.]
1. Feebly; languidly.
Love's like a torch, which, if secur'd from blasts,
Will *faenly* burn; but then it longer lasts:
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Walsh.*
2. Not in bright colours.
Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faenly*, are drawn right. *Pope.*
3. Without force of representation.
I have told you what I have seen and heard but *faenly*;
nothing like the image and horror of it. *Shakespeare*, *King Lear*.
An obscure and confused idea represents the object so
faenly, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts.*
4. Without strength of body.
With his loll'd tongue he *faenly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies. *Dryden.*
5. Not vigorously; not actively.
Though still the famish'd English, like pale ghosts,
faenly besiege us one hour in a month. *Shakespeare*, Henry VI.
6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.
Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;
Yet *faenly* gan into his work to enter. *Hubbard's Tale.*
He *faenly* now declines the fatal strife;
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denham.*
FA'LNNESS. *n. f.* [*from faen*.]
1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.
If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant
doth run his unwearied courses, should through a languishing
faenness begin to stand. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 3.
This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a
general languishing and *faenness* of spirits, which made him
think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*
2. Inactivity; want of vigour.
This evil proceeds rather of the unsoundness of the coun-
sels laid for the reformation, or of *faenness* in following and
effecting the same, than of any such fatal course appointed of
God. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
3. Timoroufness; dejection.
The paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the *faenness* of my master's heart. *Shakespeare*, Henry VI.
FA'LNTRY. *adj.* [*from faen*.] Weak; feeble; languid; debi-
litated; enfeeble'd.
When Winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The *faen* root can take no steady hold. *Dryden*, *Virg. Georg.*
The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;
The *faen* knights were scor'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryden.*
FA'IR. *adj.* [*faegen*, Saxon; *faur*, Danish.]
1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Fair* seems in the
common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to wo-
men, to the beauty of the face.
Thou art a *faen* woman to look upon. *Gen.* xii. 11.
My decay'd *faen*,
A funny look of his will soon repair. *Shakespeare*, *Comed. of Err.*
2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.
I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him backward; if *faen* fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antic,
Made a foul blot. *Shakespeare*, *Much Ado about Nothing*.
Let us look upon men in several climates: the Ethiopians
are black, flat-nosed, and crimp-haired: the Moors tawny; the
Northern people large, and *faen* complexioned. *Hale.*